Felbamate Derived Compounds

Cross-Reference of Related Applications

5   This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial

No. 09/913,075 filed August 8, 2001, which is a national stage filing under 35

U.S.C. §371 of international application PCT/US00/03147 filed February 8, 2000;

this application is also a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No.

09/925,224 filed August 9, 2001, which is a continuation of international

10   application PCT/US00/03147 filed February 8, 2000; this application also claims

priority from. U.S. Provisional Application 60/119,254, filed February 2, 1999, and

U.S. Provsional Application 60/136,881, filed June 1, 1999, and U.S. Provisional

Application 60/137,204, filed June 2, 1999; all of which are incorporated herein by

reference.

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Field of the Invention

         The present invention is directed to novel derivatives of 2-phenyl-

1,3-propanediol dicarbamate (felbamate), and the use of such derivatives as

therapeutic agents. More particularly, compositions comprising the present

20   felbamate derivatives can be administered for reducing the incidence and severity of

epileptic seizures and for preventing and treating hypoxic damage resulting from an

ischemic event.

Background of the Invention

25   Felbamate (2-phenyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate) is a known

pharmaceutical compound having been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,884,444 and

4,868,327, the disclosures of which are expressly incorporated herein. Felbamate is

a modulator of NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor function, and a glycine site

antagonist but also has other reported mechanisms of actions.

Felbamate has also been reported to interact at the AMPA/kainate receptor, facilitate the function of the GABA receptor, and modulate Na.sup.+ channel conductance. Felbamate has also been demonstrated to decrease delayed

5   neuronal cell death after kainic acid induced status epilepticus in animals. Glycine or d-serine were able to functionally reverse the anticonvulsant and ischemic protective effect of felbamate.

Felbamate has been proposed for use in treating various neurological disorders including the control of epileptic seizures. For example, U.S. Pat. No.

10   4,978,680 discloses the use of felbamate for the prevention and control of epileptic seizures; U.S. Pat. No. 5,082,861 relates to the use of felbamate for the prevention and control of epileptic seizures associated with complex partial seizures; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,292,772 relates to the use of felbamate for the prevention and control of epileptic seizures associated with Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. The disclosures of

15   U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,978,680, 5,082,861 and 5,292,772 are expressly incorporated herein.

Felbamate has also been reported to have efficacy in reducing cellular damage resulting from vascular reperfusion (US Patent No. 5,462,966) and preventing and treating tissue damage resulting from an ischemic event (US Patent

20   No. 5,055,489). For example, compositions comprising felbamate can be administered to control or prevent hypoxic damage resulting form stroke and other cerebral ischemic events. The disclosure of U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,462,966 and 5,055,489 are also expressly incorporated herein.

Felbamate was approved in July 1993 for the treatment of several

25   forms of epilepsy. Felbamate demonstrated an excellent therapeutic index throughout preclinical and clinical trials with only relatively mild side effects observed and/or reported. In its first year of approval, between 100,000 and 125,000 patients were placed on felbamate therapy in the U.S. However, within the first year

of felbamate's wide spread use, adverse reactions were reported, notably aplastic anemia and hepatotoxicity. (See Pennell et al., *Neurology*. 45, 456-460 (1995) and O'Neil et al., *Neurology* . 46, 1457-1459 (1996)). The severity and frequency of occurrence of these side effects prompted a recommendation by the FDA in August

5 1994 to withdraw patients from felbamate therapy, unless the benefit of seizure control outweighed the risk of the reported toxicities.

The present invention is directed to felbamate derivatives, and their metabolites, that exhibit therapeutic properties similar to felbamate, without the adverse reactions observed with felbamate administration. In accordance with the

10 present invention these felbamate derivatives are used to treat neurological disorders and prevent and/or control tissue damage resulting from hypoxic conditions. More particularly, the present novel compounds are believed to be useful for treating epileptic seizures and for preventing or alleviating cellular damaged caused by myocardial or cerebral ischemic events.

15 The presently disclosed derivatives of felbamate have been shown to have activity as neuroprotectants and are believed to have biological activities similar to those of the parent felbamate compound. However, the present compounds have been modified to prevent the formation of metabolites that are believed to cause the adverse reactions associated with the use of felbamate.

20 Accordingly, it is anticipated that the felbamate derivatives of the present invention can be substituted for felbamate for all the therapeutic uses that have been proposed for felbamate. In addition, many of the derivatives have enhanced activities allowing for the administration of lower therapeutically effective dosage forms.

25 Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to novel compounds of the general formula:

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of

           and
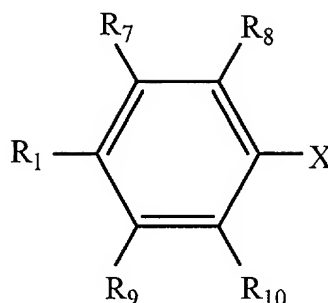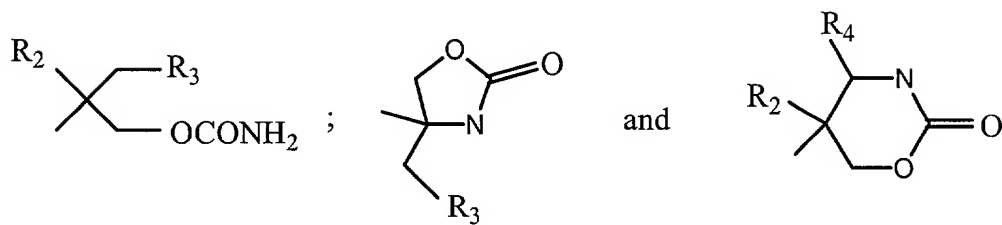
and R_1, R_7, R_8, R_9 and R_{10} are independently selected from the group

consisting of H, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, $-NR_5R_6$, hydroxy, and alkoxy, R_2 is halo, R_3

is hydroxy or $-OCONH_2$, R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl, and R_5 and R_6 are

independently C_1-C_4 alkyl. These novel compounds are derivatives of febamate;

and in particular, the original felbamate structure has been modified to prevent the

formation of metabolite 2-phenylpropenyl (atropaldehyde) upon administration to a

warm blooded vertebrate. The formation of atropaldehyde is believed to be

responsible for the adverse effects associated with the administration of felbamate.

These felbamate derivatives exhibit similar activities to felbamate without the risk

of the toxicities associated with felbamate administration. In accordance with the

present invention compositions comprising a felbamate derivative are adminstered

to a patient to provide neuroprotection in systemic and neurological disease and to

treat tissue damage resulting from ischemic events. The compounds can be

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administered prophylactically, acutely, subacutely, or chronically via the intravenous, oral or rectal route.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5   In describing and claiming the invention, the following terminology will be used in accordance with the definitions set forth below.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" encompasses any of the standard pharmaceutical carriers, such as a phosphate buffered saline solution, water and emulsions such as an oil/water or water/oil

10   emulsion, and various types of wetting agents.

As used herein, "effective amount" means an amount sufficient to produce a selected effect. For example, an effective amount of a neuroprotective felbamate derivative is an amount of the active agent sufficient to significantly reduce the incidence and severity of epileptic seizures. An effective amount of a

15   hypoxia ameliorating felbamate derivative is an amount of the active agent sufficient to prevent or significantly reduce cellular damage resulting from coronary artery occlusion/reperfusion or other hypoxia inducing event.

The general chemical terms used in the description of the compounds of the present invention have their usual meanings. For example, the term "alkyl"

20   by itself or as part of another substituent means a straight or branched aliphatic chain having the stated number of carbon atoms.

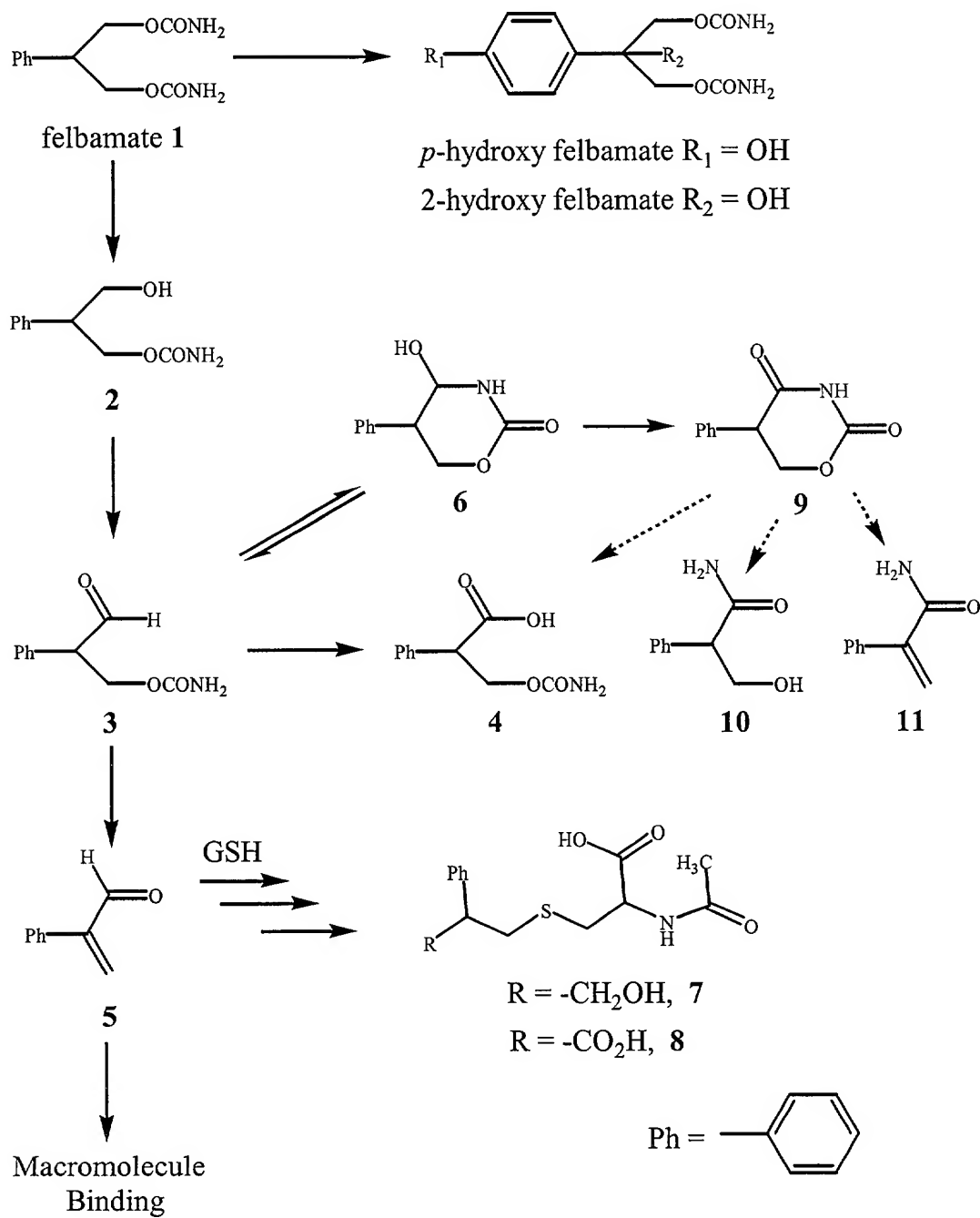The term "halo" includes bromo, chloro, fluoro, and iodo.

The term, "parenteral" means not through the alimentary canal but by some other route such as subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraspinal, or intravenous.

25   As used herein, the term "treating" includes alleviating the symptoms associated with a specific disorder or condition and/or preventing or eliminating said symptoms.

The following metabolic pathway (Scheme I) of felbamate (**1**) has been proposed that leads to the reactive metabolite, 3-carbamoyl-2-phenylpropionaldehyde (**3**).

Scheme I The metabolism of felbamate.

felbamate **1**

p-hydroxy felbamate R_1 = OH

2-hydroxy felbamate R_2 = OH

2

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3

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11

GSH

R = -CH$_2$OH, **7**

R = -CO$_2$H, **8**

5

Macromolecule
Binding

Ph =

7

3-Carbamoyl-2-phenylpropionaldehyde (3) is believed to be a reactive intermediate in the oxidation of 2-phenyl-1,3-propanediol monocarbamate (2) to the major human metabolite 3-carbamoyl-2-phenylpropionic acid (4). In addition, the aldehyde carbamate (3) was found to undergo spontaneous elimination to form the α,β

5   unsaturated aldehyde, 2-phenylpropenal (5), commonly known as atropaldehyde. Atropaldehyde has been proposed to play a role in the development of toxicity during felbamate therapy.

Evidence for atropaldehyde formation *in vivo* has been reported with the identification of modified N-acetyl-cysteine conjugates 7 and 8 of atropaldehyde

10   in both human and rat urine after felbamate administration. Identification of the atropaldehyde derived mercapturic acids in urine after felbamate administration is consistent with the hypothesis that atropaldehyde is formed *in vivo* and that it reacts with thiol nucleophiles.

Based on the hypothesis that the toxicity associated with felbamate

15   administration is directly correlated to the amount of atropaldehyde formed, the present invention is directed to the development of a new class of agents structurally related to felbamate that cannot undergo metabolism to atropaldehyde.

In accordance with the present invention the benzylic hydrogen of felbamate (1) is replaced with a substituent "R_2" as shown in the following

20   metabolic scheme (Scheme II). R_2 is halo, and in one preferred embodiment the substituent is a fluorine atom.

Scheme II. Felbamate Derived Agents.

R = -CH₂OH, 7
R = -CO₂H, 8

$R = -CH_2OH$, **7**
$R = -CO_2H$, **8**
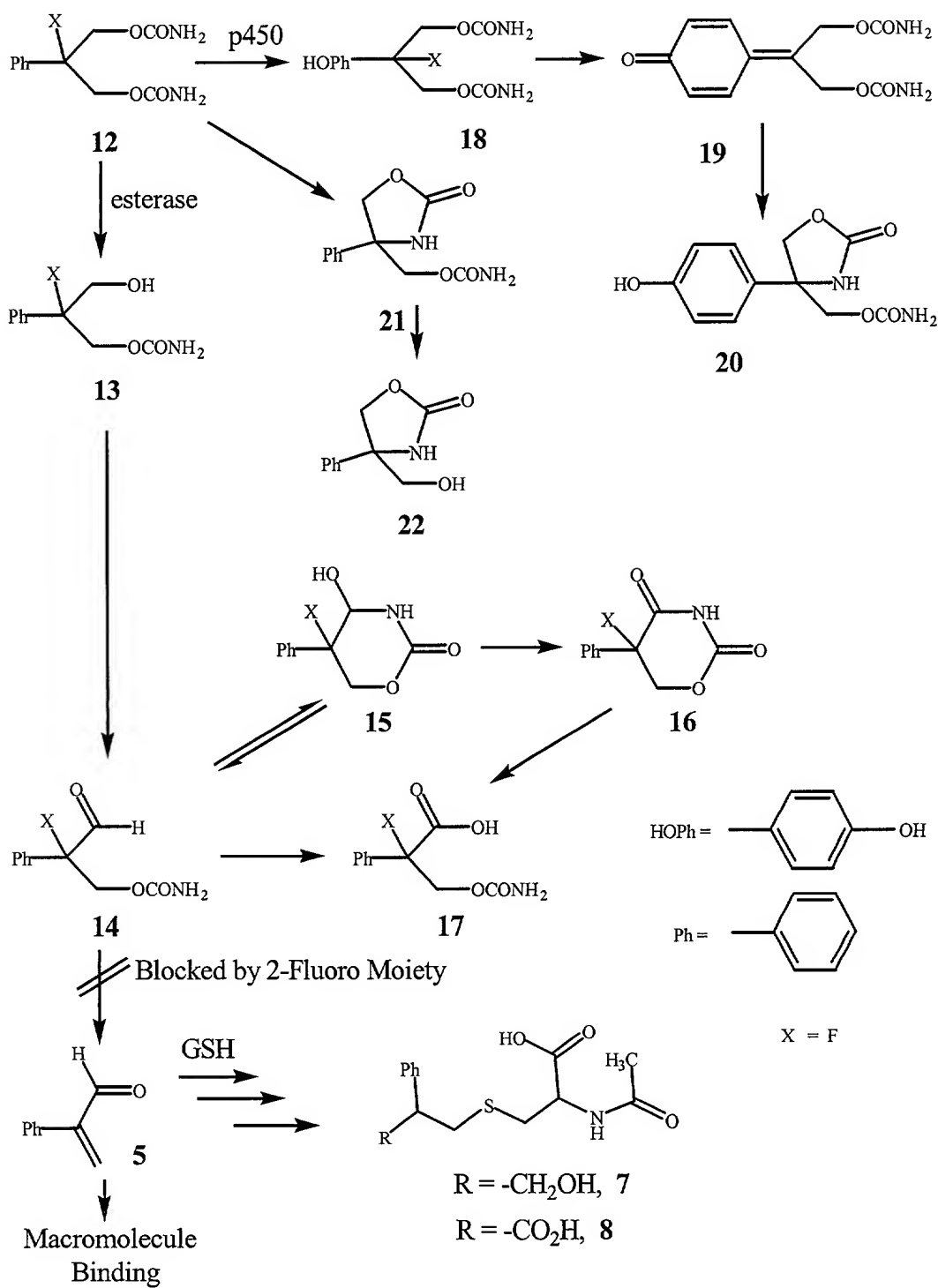
Fluorofelbamate (**12**) and fluoro monocarbamate felbamate (**13**) are derivatives of known antiepileptic agents. These agents represent a new class of anti-epileptics that, while possessing structural similarity to felbamate, will not exhibit felbamate's metabolic profile and will not induce adverse reactions such as

5   those associated with the use of felbamate.

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention these compounds can be further modified to include substituents at the para position of the benzene ring of the felbamate derivative to preclude the formation of other potentially toxic species via the cytochrome P450 pathway. This potential

10   cytochrome P450 mediated toxicity may be associated with the 2-substituted-2-phenyl-1,3-propanediol-dicarbamate derivatives of the present invention by formation of electrophilic species such as **19**, which may also be formed from dihydroxy felbmate, a known metabolite of felbamate. Febamate derivative compounds that are substituted at the para position are blocked from being

15   metabolized by certain members of the cytochrome P450 metabolic family. For example, two preferred compounds are diflurofelbamate (**23**) and difluoro monocarbamate felbamate (**24**). These febamate derivatives are incapable of being metabolized to atropaldehyde and also are blocked from being metabolized by certain members of the cytochrome P450 metabolic family.

Parafluoro Substituted Derivatives of Felbamate


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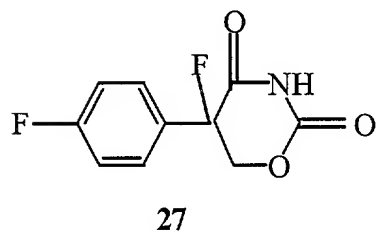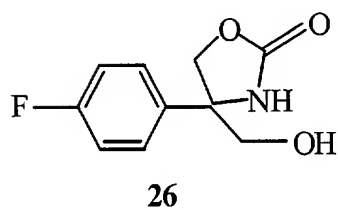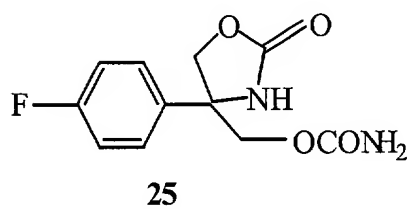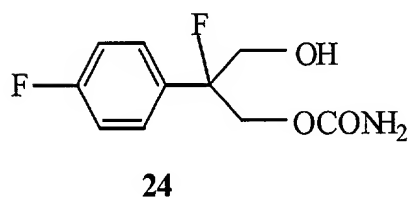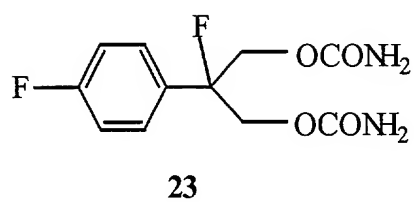
The present invention also encompasses the derivatives of the potentially active metabolites of felbamate. In particular this includes fluoro oxazinane-dione **16** and difluoro oxazinane-dione, which are derivatives of the felbamate metabolite oxazinane-dione **9**. The structure of oxazinane-dione **9** bears

5   intriguing similarity to several established anti-epileptic drugs including phenobarbital, phenytoin, oxazinane-dione, metharbital and ethotoin, as illustrated below:
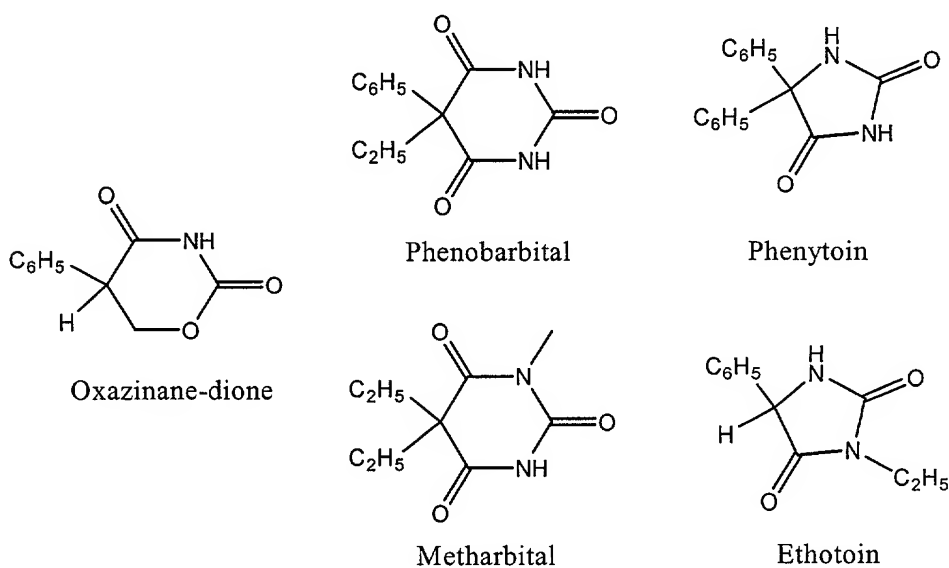
It is anticipated, therefore, that the oxazinane-dione **9** is responsible for some

10   aspects of felbamate's efficacy *in vivo*. As patients undergoing felbamate therapy for seizure control ingest large quantities of felbamate (grams per day), even a 1 - 2% conversion to a pharmacologically active metabolite could have significant effects. This could play an important role in the seizure control observed with felbamate, particularly if the metabolite (i.e., the oxazinane-dione) was a more

15   potent compound. In light of the possibility that the oxazinane-dione **9** could be a metabolic precursor to the major human metabolite, acid carbamate **4**, it may be formed in significant quantities (the acid carbamate was reported to represent ~ 12%

of a dose). Because the parent oxazinane-dione **9** has been found to be unstable at relevant pH, oxazinane-diones **16** are considered candidates for development as potential antiepileptic agents. Also included in this class are cyclic congeners **21** and **22**, which may be formed from felbamate derivatives (see scheme II). Also

5   included is **20**, which may be an unknown metabolite of felbamate **1** and could be produced from felbamate derivative **12** by the cytochrome P450 metabolism.

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention a neurological disorder or localized ischemic event (myocardial or cerebral ischemia) is treated by administering a compound having the general structure:
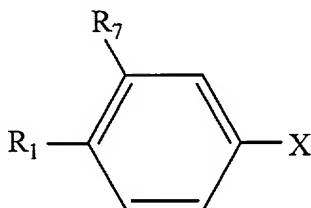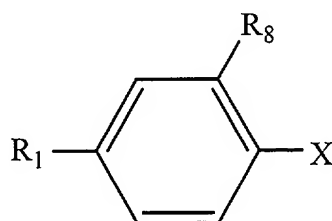

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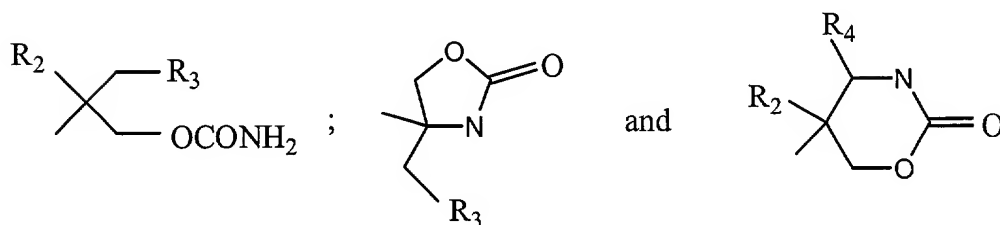wherein X is selected from the group consisting of
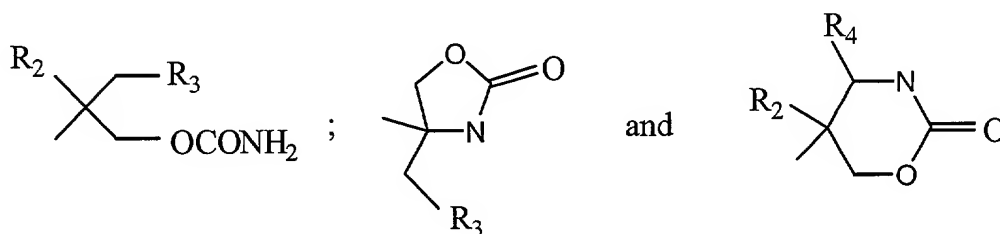
and R_1, and R_7 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, $-NR_5R_6$, hydroxy, and alkoxy, R_2 is Cl or F, R_3 is

15   hydroxy or $-OCONH_2$, R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl, R_5 and R_6 are independently C_1-C_4 alkyl.

In an alternative embodiment a neurological disorder or localized ischemic event (myocardial or cerebral ischemia) is treated by administering a compound having the general structure:
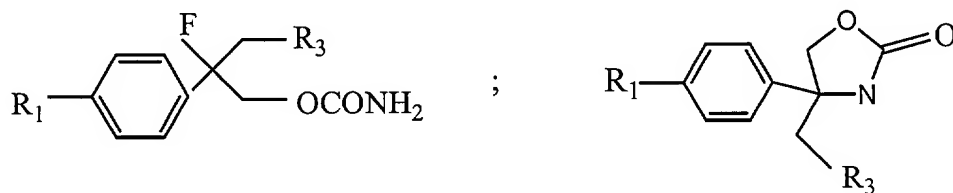

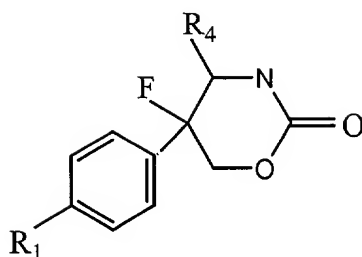5   wherein X is selected from the group consisting of

and R_1, and R_8 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, $-NR_5R_6$, hydroxy, and alkoxy, R_2 is Cl or F, R_3 is hydroxy or $-OCONH_2$, R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl, R_5 and R_6 are independently C_1-

10   C_4 alkyl, is administered to a patient to treat a neurological disorder or myocardial or cerebral ischemia.

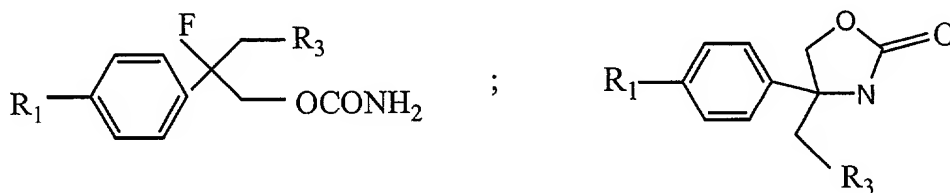In accordance with one embodiment, the compound is selected from the group consisting of
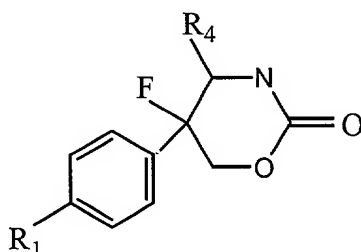

and

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wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, -NR_5R_6, hydroxy, and alkoxy, R_3 is hydroxy or -$OCONH_2$, R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl, and R_5 and R_6 are independently C_1-C_4 alkyl, is administered to a patient to treat a neurological disorder or myocardial or cerebral ischemia.
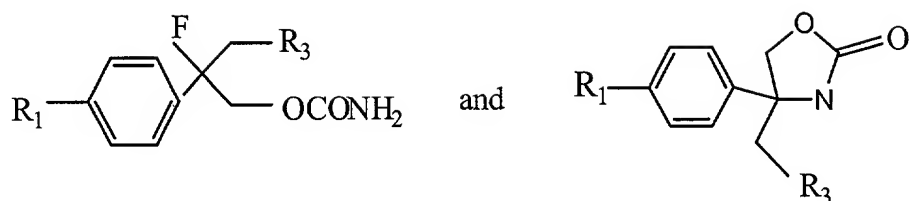
5   In accordance with another embodiment the compound is selected from the group consisting of

and

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H or halo, R_3 is

10   hydroxy or -$OCONH_2$, and R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl, and in one preferred embodiment the compound is selected from the group consisting of
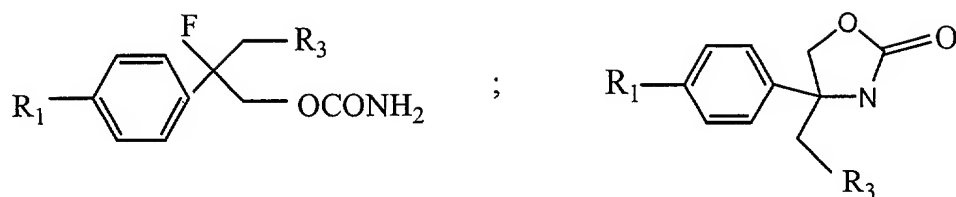
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, CF_3 and hydroxy and R_3 is hydroxy or $-OCONH_2$. In one preferred embodiment R_1 is H or F and R_3 is $-OCONH_2$.

5   Compositions comprising the felbamate derivative of the present invention can be used to treat patients suffering from a neurological diseases such as epileptic seizures or can be used to prevent or treat reperfusion injuries resulting from stroke, myocardial infarction, and spinal chord perfusion-type injuries. It is believed that the felbamate derivatives of the present invention also have utility for

10   treating conditions characterized by the presence of reactive oxygen species (ROS).

      The felbamate derivative of the present invention can be combined with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, stabilizing agents, solubilizing agents, and fillers known to those skilled in the art for administration to the patient. The compositions can be formulated using standard delivery vehicles and standard

15   formulations for oral, parenteral or transdermal delivery.

      In accordance with one embodiment a patient suffering from a neurological disorder or from a reperfusion injury can be treated with the felbamate derivatives, and/or the metabolites of the felbamate derivatives to alleviate the symtoms associated with said disorder or injury. In accordance with the present

20   invention a method for treating patients suffering from a neurological diseases such as epileptic seizures or for treating reperfusion injuries comprises the steps of administering to the patient a composition comprising a compound is selected from the group consisting of
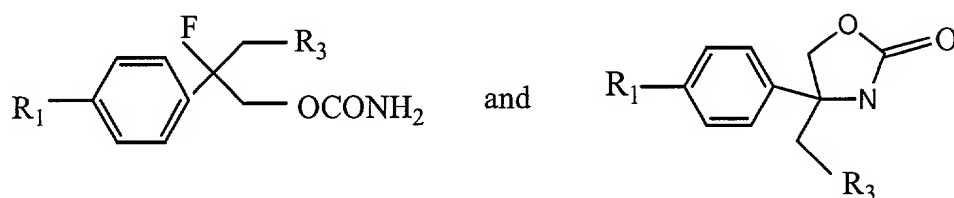
and
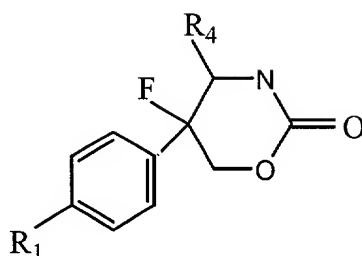
wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl,

haloalkyl and hydroxy, R_3 is hydroxy or -$OCONH_2$, and R_4 is hydroxy or carbonyl,

5   in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one preferred

embodiment the composition comprises a compound selected from the group

consisting of

      and

wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of H, F, Cl, CF_3 and

10   hydroxy, R_3 is hydroxy or -$OCONH_2$ in combination with a pharmaceutically

acceptable carrier.

When administered orally, the compounds can be administered as a

liquid solution, powder, tablet, capsule or lozenge. The compounds can be used in

combination with one or more conventional pharmaceutical additive or excipients

15   used in the preparation of tablets, capsules, lozenges and other orally administrable

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forms. When administered as an intravenous solution, the derivatives of the present invention can be admixed with conventional IV solutions.

The compounds of the present invention are administered at a dose range effective to alleviate the symptoms associated with the disorder. In accordance with one embodiment the felbamate derivative (active agent) is administered in a dosage form of about 0.1 mg/kg to about 5.0 g/kg, and more particularly about 0.25 mg/kg to about 1 g/kg. The dosage will vary based on the route of administration and the condition/disorder to be treated.

Example 1

Use of an LC/MS method to quantify the two atropaldehyde derived mercaptuic acids 7 and 8 in a patient population treated with felbamate.

Although the FDA has recommended patients be given felbamate therapy only when other therapies have failed, it is estimated that 8,000-12,000 patients remain on felbamate therapy in the United States (12). While the mercapturic acids are generated from addition to glutathione, any similar nucleophile (i.e., nucleophilic amino acids of proteins or DNA bases) would be expected to undergo conjugation to atropaldehyde. The more atropaldehyde generated *in vivo* the greater the likelihood that a critical target will be alkylated, leading to toxicity. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the potential for toxicity will correlate to the amount of atropaldehyde formed. Further, the amount of atropaldehyde derived mercapturic acids excreted in urine will be a function of the amount of atropaldehyde formed.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention an analytical method is described for quantifying the relevant metabolites excreted in patient urine as a measurement of a patient's susceptibility to toxicity associated with felbamate therapy. The method of determining a patient's susceptibility to adverse side affects from felbamate administration comprises the steps of obtaining a

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biological sample from the patient, preferably a urine sample, quantifying the mercapturic acid metabolites present in the sample and extrapolating the amount of atropaldehyde formed. In accordance with one embodiment standard liquid chromatography and mass spectroscopy (LC/MS) is used for quantifying the

5   relevant metabolites excreted in patient urine.

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Instruments. All reagents were purchased from either Aldrich Chemical Co. or Sigma Chemical Co. and were of the highest quality

10   available. HPLC was performed on a Waters 2690 Separations Module with a Waters 484 tunable absorbance detector (at 214 nm) using a Waters Symmetry C_{18} (2.1 mm x 150 mm) column. Mass Spectra were obtained by coupling this LC system to a Finnigan MAT LCQ ion trap mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization source. NMR spectra were recorded on a General Electric

15   QE300 spectrometer at 300 MHz and chemical shifts are reported in ppm. Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Hoover UNI-MELT apparatus and are uncorrected.

Synthesis. 2-Phenyl-(1 ,1,3,3-tetra-deuterio)-1,3-propanediol. 2- Phenyl-(1,1,3,3-tetra-deuterio)-1,3-propanediol was obtained by reduction of diethyl

20   phenylmalonate with $LiAlD_4$ using methodology described previously for the formation of 2-phenyl-1,3-propanediol (1). The isotopic purity of the product was determined to be ≥98% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and GC/MS. (mp = 48 - 50 °C) ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ2.6 (s, 2H), 3.0 (s, 1H), 7.3 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ49.8, 127.7, 128.5, 129.3, 139.9. GC/MS (CI-methane) MH^+ = 157- fragment ions: 139,

25   121, 106, 93. Elemental Analysis: theoretical C, 69.20; H, 7.74 found C, 68.98; H, 7.68. Molecular mass is calculated with 4 ^{2}H atoms but the instrument used for elemental analysis observes each deuterium as though it were hydrogen. Therefore,

the theoretical value for elemental analysis of hydrogen is determined based on the presence of 12 ^{1}H (i.e., 12 x 1.008 = 12.096/156.21 = 7.74%).

2-Phenyl-(1,1,3,3-tetra-deuterio)-1,3-propanediol monocarbamate. The

5   d_4-monocarbamate alcohol was prepared from the d_4-diol using methodology described previously (1). The isotopic purity of the product was determined to be ≥98% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and LC/MS. (mp = 71- 72°C) ^{1}H NMR ((CD$_3$)$_2$CO): δ3.1 (s,1H), 4.8 (bs, 2H), 7.3 (m, 5H). LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 200.0.

3-Carbamoyl-(3,3-di-deuterio)-2-phenylpropionic acid. The d_2-acid carbamate was obtained essentially as described by Adusumalli *et al.* except that the

10   d_4-monocarbamate alcohol was used as starting material (10). The isotopic purity of the product was determined to be ≥98% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and LC/MS. (mp = 99 - 102 °C) ^{1}H NMR ((CD$_3$)$_2$S0): δ 3.9 (s, 1H), 5.8 (bs, 2H), 7.3 (m, 5H), 12.4 (bs, 1H). ^{13}C NMR ((CD$_3$)$_2$C0): δ54.1, 127.3, 128.7, 128.7, 139.3, 155.6, 201. 7. LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 211.9. Elemental Analysis: theoretical C, 56.87; H, 5.25; N,

15   6.63 found C, 56.74; H, 5.31; N, 6.57.

2-Phenyl-(1,1,3,3-tetra-deuterio)-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate. d_4-Felbamate was made using methodology described previously except that d_4-monocarbamate alcohol was used as starting material (2). The isotopic purity of the product was determined to be ≥ 98% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and LC/MS. The

20   spectral data obtained for this compound are in agreement with published values (11). (mp = 148- 150 °C) ^{1}H NMR ((CD$_3$)$_2$S0): δ 3.1 (s, 1H), 6.4 (bs, 4H), 7.2 (m, 5H). LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 243.1. Elemental Analysis: theoretical C, 54.53; H, 5.83; N, 11.56 found C, 54.63; H, 5.84; N, 11.64.

N-d$_3$-acetyl-L-cysteine. Acetic anhydride (d_6) (0.29 g, 2.7mmol) was added

25   to a solution of Cys(trt)-OH in 20 mL DMF and 1 mL pyridine and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with 50 mL ether and extracted with saturated aqueous lithium bromide (2 x 50 mL). The organics were dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. This

intermediate was purified by flash chromatography using 1:1 methanol and chloroform affording a white solid: ^{1}H NMR (CDCl$_3$) δ 7.37-7.12 (m, 15H), 4.13 (m, 1H), 2.60 (m, 2H). The sulfide was deprotected using a solution of TFA in dichloromethane (1:1) for 2 hr. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure

5   and the crude product was used in the next reaction.

N-d$_3$-acetyl-S-(2-phenylpropan-3-ol)-L-cysteine. The d$_3$-Nac-alcohol was formed using methodology described previously except that N-d$_3$-acetyl-cysteine was used in the formation of the d$_3$-Nac-atropaldehyde intermediate (2). The isotopic purity of the product was determined to be $\geq$ 95% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR

10   and LC/MS. ^{1}H NMR (D$_2$O): δ 2.66-3.0 (m, 6H), 3.74 (t, 1H, J = 5.4 Hz), 4.4 (m, 1H), 7.3 (m, 5H). LC/MS: MH$^+$ = 301.3.

N-d$_3$-acetyl-S-(2-phenylpropanoic acid)-L-cysteine. The d$_3$-Nac-acid was formed using methodology described previously except that N-d$_3$-acetyl-cysteine was used in the reaction with 2-phenyl acrylic acid (2). The isotopic purity of the

15   product was determined to be $\geq$95% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and LC/MS. ^{1}H NMR (D$_2$O): δ 2.75- 3.23 (m, 4H), 3.82 (t,1H, J = 5.5 Hz), 4.4 (m, 1H), 7.32 (m, 5H). LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 315.2.

Preparation of Patient Urine Samples. Urine samples were obtained from patient volunteers undergoing felbamate therapy for control of epileptic seizures and

20   under the care of physicians at either the University of Virginia (Charlottesville, Virginia) or the EpiCare Center (Memphis, Tennessee). Urine samples were diluted four fold with distilled water (this was done prior to overnight shipment for samples requiring shipping) and placed in an orbital shaking water bath for ~ 20 min at 37 °C to insure that all of the analytes were in solution. 500 μL of this diluted sample were

25   removed and added to 100 μL of a mixture of the four deuterated internal standards. The concentration of standards in the mixture resulted in the addition of 563 nmol d$_4$-felbamate, 140 nmol d$_2$-acid carbamate, 54.0 nmol d$_3$-Nac-alcohol, and 27.5 nmol d$_3$-Nac-acid to each 500 μL diluted urine sample. After mixing, 200 μL were

21

removed and added to 20 μL of 20% HOAc. This acidified sample was then applied to a preconditioned Waters "Oasis" solid phase extraction cartridge (Waters Corp., Woburn, MA). The cartridge was washed with 2 mL 0.1% HOAc followed by 3 mL 10% CH_3CN/90% water (0.1 %) HOAc. The analytes and internal standards were

5   then eluted with 3 mL 30% CH_3CN:70% (0.1 %) HOAc. This fraction was then analyzed by LC/MS without further manipulation.

LC/MS Analysis of Urine Samples for Metabolite Quantification.
LC/MS analysis was performed using a Waters 2690 HPLC equipped with an autosampler and a Waters 486 tunable absorbance detector. This LC system was

10   interfaced to a Finnigan MAT LCQ ion trap mass spectrometer. A 10 μL injection of the fraction from solid phase extraction was applied to a Waters Symmetry C_8 reversed phase column (33% CH_3CN:67% (0.1%) HOAc, 2.1 mm x 150 mm, 0.2 mL/min). The post-column flow was directed through a Waters 486 tunable absorbance detector (10 μL flow cell, $\lambda = 214$ nm) which was used for qualitative

15   assessment of the sample and not for quantitation. The flow was then directed to the electrospray ionization source of the LCQ.

The mass spectrometer was programmed to collect data in full scan mode from 190 - 320 m/z and was tuned to maximize the signal from the analytes under the HPLC conditions. The values for the electrospray parameters were as

20   follows: heated capillary temperature = 180°C; spray voltage = 5.6 kV; capillary voltage = 20 V; sheath gas (nitrogen) flow rate = 70; auxillary gas (helium) flow rate = 20. The automatic gain control (AGC) was on with a target ion count of 7 x 10^7 ions and a maximum ion inject time of 150 ms. The scan time was ~ 0.5 s. Linear response curves were observed for each analyte and internal standard pair

25   over approximately two orders of magnitude range centered on the absolute amount of each internal standard added to the samples. The amount of analytes in the patient urine samples fell within these linear response ranges.

Quantification was achieved by integration of the peaks from the mass chromatogram for each analyte using software (Navigator 1.1) provided with the LCQ. The area (expressed as counts x seconds) of the peak for each metabolite was compared to the area for its corresponding deuterated internal standard. As the

5   absolute amount of internal standard added per mL of urine was known, the absolute amount of analyte per mL of urine could be determined.

Results

Analysis was performed on 34 urine samples from 31 patients

10   undergoing felbamate therapy for control of epileptic seizures. As is common for epileptics, many of these patients (n = 19) were undergoing polytherapy for seizure control with the remainder (n = 12) undergoing felbamate monotherapy. The age of this patient pool (14 men and 17 women) spanned from 10-57 years old with a mean age of 37. All of the urine samples analyzed were found to contain both of the

15   mercapturic acids, indicating that formation of atropaldehyde *in vivo* does occur in the patient population and appears to be universal. More Nac-alcohol **7** was excreted than Nac-acid **8** for all of the patients. The average ratio of Nac-alcohol to Nac-acid was 6.4, however the values varied widely (ratios = 2- 14).

The absolute amounts of the analytes excreted per mL of urine varied

20   considerably between patients. For example, the amount of felbamate excreted ranged from 819 ± 8.5 nMoles/mL (this patient had a total daily dose of 3.6 grams of felbamate) to 10,064 ± 515 nMoles/mL (this patient had a total daily dose of 6.0 grams of felbamate). This illustrates the effect of urine volume on the results obtained from this method. Though the dosage difference was less than double, the

25   difference in amount of felbamate excreted per mL was greater than ten times. Thus, to compare the results from one patient to another, the values for the metabolites were normalized to the amount of felbamate.

Discussion

We have developed an isotope-dilution based LC/MS method to quantify the amounts of felbamate 1, the acid carbamate 4, and the two mercapturic acids 7 and 8 excreted in patient urine. Although the FDA has recommended

5   patients be given felbamate therapy when other therapies have failed, it is estimated that 8,000- 12,000 patients remain on felbamate therapy in the United States (12).

Scheme I illustrates the metabolic pathway leading to atropaldehyde formation and its disposition. The aldehyde carbamate represents the "commitment" step. It is at this point that a molecule is either committed to the

10   toxic pathway of atropaldehyde 5 or the detoxification pathway of the acid carbamate 4. The amount of mercapturic acids 7 and 8 excreted in urine will mirror the flux through the "toxic" pathway. That is, an individual that generates high levels of atropaldehyde would be expected to have correspondingly high levels of the mercapturic acids. Therefore, the ratio of acid carbamate excreted compared to

15   the combined mercapturic acids would describe the disposition of the aldehyde carbamate for a given patient. The values for the two mercapturic acids can be combined as they both represent the same pathway of aldehyde carbamate disposition. Of course, there are other factors that may modulate the disposition through these two pathways (i.e., co-administration of modulators of enzyme

20   activity or glutathione levels), but this appears to be a promising approach to evaluating the metabolic distribution between toxic and non-toxic pathways in a patient population.

We applied this LC/MS method to the analysis of 34 urine samples from 31 patients undergoing felbamate therapy for control of epileptic seizures. All

25   of these patients have been undergoing felbamate therapy for several years, without any of the severe side effects. As the severe toxicities associated with felbamate demonstrate a mean onset time of ≤ 6 months, these patients probably constitute a population of "normal" or "safe"metabolizers of felbamate.

24

The data obtained from the urine samples is illustrated that there is a "normal" range for the distribution of the aldehyde carbamate between the acid carbamate and atropaldehyde (as represented by the mercapturic acids). There does not appear to be a significant correlation between sex or therapy type and the

5   relative amounts of metabolites formed. An individual with high esterase activity would produce relatively more of the monocarbamate alcohol from felbamate leading to increased generation of all subsequent metabolites. However, the ratio of the metabolites may still be very similar.

By our hypothesis, alkylation of proteins by atropaldehyde may

10   result in the generation of antigens that precipitate an immune response in a manner similar to mechanisms of immune mediated toxicity for other agents. If the toxicity due to atropaldehyde is immune mediated, then susceptibility to this toxicity will be a function not only of the formation of atropaldehyde-protein conjugates but also of a patient's immune system phenotype. Some patients may have a particular

15   phenotype that makes them allergic to atropaldehyde-protein conjugates while others do not exhibit this response. Alternatively, everyone may have the potential for an immune response, but the amount of atropaldehyde protein conjugates produced must reach a critical level before the immune response occurs. That is, all of the patients may be producing low levels of antigens, but the levels are not

20   normally high enough to trigger an immune response. It is not until a secondary event, such as inhibition of acid carbamate formation or glutathione depletion, occurs that the production of antigens surpasses the critical level and toxicity is manifest.

Because of the potential for an immune mediated component for

25   felbamate toxicity by our hypothesis, it may be important to understand both an individual's level of atropaldehyde formation and their phenotype to develop a complete screening method. The method described above has demonstrated

sufficient precision for the identification of "outliers" and appears to hold potential for the monitoring of patients undergoing felbamate therapy.

Example 2

5   **Synthesis of Febamate Derivatives**

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Instruments. All reagents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and were of the highest quality available. HPLC was performed on a Waters 2690 Separations Module with a Waters 484 tunable absorbance detector (at

10   214 nm) using a Waters Symmetry C_{18} (2.1 mm x 150 mm) column. Mass Spectra were obtained by coupling this LC system to a Finnigan MAT LCQ ion trap mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization source. NMR spectra were recorded on a General Electric QE300 spectrometer at 300 MHz and chemical shifts are reported in ppm. Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Hoover UNI-

15   MELT apparatus and are uncorrected.

Synthesis

2-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1,3-propanediol. 2-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1, 3-propanediol was obtained from diethyl 2-fluoro-2-phenylmalonate by lithium aluminum hydride

20   reduction using methodology analogous to that described previously for the formation of 2-phenyl-1, 3-propanediol. (Thompson etal., *Chem. Res. Toxicol.* **9**, 1225-1229 (1996)). However, the reduction was initiated at – 40 °C and was allowed to warm to room temperature over one hour, followed by stirring for an additional 1 to 2 hours, at which time the reaction was complete by TLC. ^{1}H NMR

25   (CDCl$_3$): δ 7.43-7.3 (m, 5H), 4.01 (dq, 4H, J = 22.7, 12.3 Hz), 2.82 (bs, 2H), ^{13}C NMR (CDCl$_3$): 138.2, 129.1, 129.1, 128.9, 125.3, 125.2, 100.4, 98.0, 67.0, 66.7.

2-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1, 3-propanediol monocarbamate (13, x = Fluoro). The title compound was prepared from the 2-fluoro-2-phenyl-1, 3-propanediol using

methodology described previously. (Thompson etal., *Chem. Res. Toxicol.* **9**, 1225-

1229 (1996)). The product thus obtained was recrystalized from ethyl ether and the

purity of the product was determined to be 98% as assessed by ^{1}H NMR and

LC/MS (72 % yield, $R_{f(ethyl\ ether)} = 0.25$, mp = 67 – 69 °C). ^{1}H NMR ((CDCl$_3$): δ 7.4

5   – 7.2 (m, 5H), 5.05 (bs, 2H), 4.52 (ddd, 2H, J = 20.2, 12.5, 6.5 Hz), 3.9 (dd, 2H, J =

12.5, 6.5 Hz). LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 214.

3-Carbamoyl-2-fluoro-2-phenylpropionic acid (17, x = Fluoro). 3-

Carbamoyl-2-fluoro-2-phenylpropionic acid **17** was prepared from 2-fluoro-2-

phenyl-1, 3-propanediol monocarbamate **13** following the procedure of Adusumalli

10   et al, which describes the preparation of 3-carbamoyl-2-phenylpropionic acid (85 %

yield, $R_{f(ethyl\ ether)} = 0.05$). ^{1}H NMR ((CDCl$_3$): δ 9.1 (bs, 1H), 7.6-7.2 (m, 5H), 5.4

(bs, 2H), 4.8 (dd, 1H, J = 10, 7 Hz), 4.72 (t, 1H, J = 7 Hz).

2-Fluoro-2-phenyl-1, 3-propanediol dicarbamate (12, x = Fluoro). The

title compound, fluoro felbamate **12**, was made from 2-fluoro-2-phenyl-1, 3-

15   propanediol by the method of Adusumalli *et al*, which describes the preparation of

felbamate *Drug. Metab. Disp.* **21**, 710-716 (1993). (82 % yield, $R_{f(ethyl\ ether)} = 0.20$,

mp = 69 – 72 °C). ^{1}H NMR ((CDCl$_3$): δ 7.4-7.3 (m, 5H), 5.2 (bs, 4H), 4.48 (dq,

4H, J = 20.8, 14.2 Hz). C, 56.33; H, 5.67; N, 6.57 found C, 56.24; H, 5.55; N, 6.52.

5-Fluoro-5-phenyl-1, 3-oxazinane-2,4-dione (16, x = Fluoro). 3-

20   carbamoyl-2-fluoro-2-phenyl propionic acid (**17**, 0.1 mmol) and 1,1'-

carbonyldiimidizole (0.25 mmol) were dissolved in dichloromethane (5 mL) and the

resultant solution was magnetically stirred for 12 hours in a sealed vessel.[12] The

mixture was purified by passage of the crude reaction mixture through a pad of

silica gel (10 g) in a fritted funnel, eluting with ethyl ether, affording, after

25   recrystalization from ethyl ether, the title compound as a white powder in 42 %

yield ($R_{f(ethyl\ ether)} = 0.70$, mp = 115 – 117 °C). ^{1}H NMR (CDCl$_3$): δ 7.48 – 7.43 (m,

3H), 7.42 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 4.93 (dd, 2H, J = 24.6, 12.7 Hz), 4.68 (t, 2H, J = 13 Hz)

LC/ESI-MS: MH$^+$ = 210. C, 57.42; H, 3.85; N, 6.70 found C, 57.23; H, 3.88; N, 6.67.

Example 3

5   **Neuroprotection and toxicity assays**

The fluoro derivatives synthesized were submitted to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) for evaluation in a standard panel of assays. Two convulsant tests (MES and scMET), and a toxicity screen (rotorod in mice, positional sense and gait in rats) were employed for evaluating the

10   compounds activity as neuroprotecting agents. These testing procedures are described in detail in *Molecular and Cellular Targets for Anti-epileptic Drugs*, eds. G. Avanzini, G. Regesta, P. Tanganelli, M. Avoli, 1997, John Libbey & Company Ltd, pp 191-198. The felbamate derivatives were evaluated for anticonvulsant activity following intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration in mice and oral

15   administration in rats.

The Maximal Electroshock Seizure (MES)

The MES test is a model for generalized tonic-clonic seizures and is used to identify compounds which prevent seizure spread. The behavioral and

20   electrographic seizures generated in this model are consistent with the human disorder. In the MES test, an electrical stimulus of 0.2 s in duration (50 mA in mice and 150 mA in rat at 60Hz) was delivered via corneal electrodes primed with an electrolyte solution containing an anesthetic agent. Mice were tested at 30 minutes and 4 hours following doses of 30, 100 and 300 mg/kg of test compound. Rats were

25   tested at time intervals between 0.25 and 4 hours following a standard oral dose of 30 mg/kg. Abolition of the hindlimb tonic extensor component indicates the test compound's ability to inhibit MES-induced seizure spread.

The Subcutaneous (Metrazol) Seizure Test (scMET)

This is a model that primarily identifies compounds that raise seizure threshold. With some minor exceptions, the pharmacological profile of the scMET seizure model is consistent with the human condition. The scMET test utilizes a

5   dose of pentylenetetrazol (85 mg/kg in Carworth Farms No. 1 mice and 70 mg/kg in Sprague-Dawley rats) that induces clonic seizures lasting for a period of at least five seconds in 97 % (CD97) of animals tested. At the anticipated time of testing the convulsant is administered subcutaneously. The test compound is administered intraperitoneally in mice and orally in rats. Animals are observed over a 30 minute

10   period. Absence of clonic spasms in the observed time period indicates a compound's ability to abolish the effect of pentylenetetrazol on seizure threshold. All clinically active anticonvulsants have been found to be protective in at least one of these two tests.

15   **Minimal neurotoxicity**

Toxicity induced by a compound is detected in mice using the standardized rotorod test described by Dunham & Miya (1957). Untreated control mice, when placed on a 6 r.p.m. rotation rod, can maintain their equilibrium for a prolonged period of time. Neurological impairment can be demonstrated by- the

20   inability of a mouse to maintain equilibrium for one minute in each of three successive trials.

Rats are examined for behavioral toxicity by the positional sense test and a gait and stance test. In the positional sense test, one hind leg is gently lowered over the edge of a table, whereupon the rat, experiencing neurological deficit, will

25   fail to lift its leg quickly back to a normal position. In the gait and stance test, neurotoxicity is indicated by a circular or zigzag gait, ataxia, abnormal spread of the legs, abnormal posture, tremor hyperactivity, lack of exploratory behavior, somnolence, stupor or catalepsy.

Results

The results of these evaluations (MES, scMET and toxicity (TOX)) are summarized in Tables 1-6. For the MES and scMET tests the data is presented in the form of the number of animals protected by the administered compound / total number of animals tested. For the toxicity test, data is presented in the form of the number of animals exhibiting toxic effects / total number of animals tested. Qualitative data was obtained for fluoro felbamate **12** (Tables 1 and 2A), fluoro monocarbamate felbamate **13** (Tables 1 and 2B), and flourodioxo **16** (Tables 1 and 2C) and for cyclic felbamate **21** (Tables 5 and 6B) and cyclic monocarbamate **22** (Tables 5 and 6A). More extensive quantitative data was also obtained for fluoro felbamate **12** in mice (Table 3) and rats (Table 4).

Many of the agents proposed herein are derived from felbamate **1** or it's metabolites and should possess greater metabolic stability than the corresponding parent agents. Fluoro felbamate **12** and fluoro monocarbamate felbamate **13** each show anti-seizure activity and neither appears to exhibit high levels of toxicity. Surprisingly, fluoro felbamate **12** was found to be approximately 5-10 times more active than felbamate.

Fluoro felbamate **12** showed MES protective effects at 30 mg/kg at both 30 minutes and at 4 hours (see Table 1). There are some toxic effects observed at that dosage at the 30 minute timepoint but not at 4 hours. Toxicity across time doe not occur until dosages of 300mg/kg. As shown in Table 2A, fluoro felbamate **12** provided full protection at 30 mg/kg over several timepoints. Quantitative results obtained for fluoro felbamate **12** in mice indicated a MES ED50 of approximately 20 mg/kg with a safety ratio of at least five (see Table 3). Results obtained for oral administration of fluoro felbamate **12** to rats indicated a MES ED50 of about 3 mg/kg with no toxicity at doses up to 500 mg/kg. Finally, oral administration of fluoro felbamate **12** to mice indicated a MES ED50 of about 27 mg/kg with no toxicity at doses up to 218 mg/kg.

Fluoro monocarbamate felbamate **13** showed moderate MES protection at a dosage of 100 mg/kg in mice (see Table 1). Orally protection is seen at several different timepoints at a dosage level of 30 mg/kg (see Table 2B).

Interestingly, fluoro oxazinane-dione **16** was found to be inactive in mice but possesses strong anti-seizure activity in rats (Tables 1 and 2C). The preliminary evaluation of Cyclic-MCF **22** and Cyclic-Felbamate **21** is summarized in Tables 5, 6A and 6B. These agents also displayed potent activity in rat models.

Table 1. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Mouse.

Mice I. P. Test	Dose mg/kg	fluoro felbamate Time 0.5h	4.0h	fluoro monocarbamate felbamate Time 0.5h	4.0h	fluoro dioxo Time 0.5h	4.0h
MES							
	3	0/4	0/1				
	10	0/4	1/4				
	30	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
	100	3/3	3/3	2/3	0/3	0/3	0/3
	300	1/1	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
ScMET							
	30	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
	100	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
	300	0/1	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
TOX							
	3	0/4	0/4				
	10	0/4	0/4				
	30	1/4	0/2	0/4	0/2	0/4	0/2
	100	4/8	0/4	3/8	0/4	0/8	0/4
	300	4/4	2/2	2/4	0/2	1/4	0/2

Table 2A. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Rat.

Rat (p.o.)		fluoro felbamate				
Dose		Time				
Test	mg/kg	0.25h	0.5h	1.0h	2.0h	4.0h
MES	30	2/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
TOX	30	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	1/4

Table 2B. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Rat.

Rat (p.o.)		fluoro monocarbamate felbamate				
Dose		Time				
Test	mg/kg	0.25h	0.5h	1.0h	2.0h	4.0h
MES	30	0/4	3/4	0/4	1/4	0/4
TOX	30	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4

Table 2C. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Rat.

Rat (p.o.)		fluoro dioxo				
Dose		Time				
Test	mg/kg	0.25h	0.5h	1.0h	2.0h	4.0h
MES	30	0/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	2/4
TOX	30	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4

33

Table 3. Quantitative Evaluation of Fluoro Felbamate in Mouse.

Test (I.P.)	ED50 (mg/kg)
MES	19.96
ScMET	>160.00
TOX	115

Table 4. Quantitative Evaluation of Fluoro Felbamate in Rat.

Test (p.o.)	ED50 (mg/kg)
MES	3.0
ScMET	>250.00
TOX	>500

Table 5. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Mouse.

Mice I. P.		Cyclic MCF		cyclic felbamate	
Dose		Time		Time	
Test	mg/kg	0.5h	2.0h	0.5h	4.0h
MES	30	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
	100	0/3	2/3	0/3	0/3
	300	1/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
ScMET	30	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
	100	2/5	0/1	0/1	0/1
	300	2/5	0/1	0/1	0/1
TOX	30	0/4	0/2	0/4	0/2
	100	0/8	0/4	0/8	0/4
	300	0/4	0/2	0/4	0/2

Table 6A. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Rat.

Rat (p.o.)		Cyclic MCF				
Dose		Time				
Test	mg/kg	0.25h	0.5h	1.0h	2.0h	4.0h
MES	30	0/4	0/4	1/4	2/4	3/4
TOX	30	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4

Table 6B. Qualitative Evaluation of Fluoro Derivatives in Rat.

Rat (p.o.)		cyclic felbamate				
Dose		Time				
Test	mg/kg	0.25h	0.5h	1.0h	2.0h	4.0h
MES	30	2/4	2/4	3/4	0/4	3/4
TOX	30	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4

Discussion

The panel of proposed agents (Scheme II), several of which are structural variants of felbamate **1** and it's metabolites, seeks to address the occurrence of idiosyncratic adverse reactions that have been associated with the use of felbamate **1**. The results obtained from the evaluation of five of these agents have demonstrated that these agents possess anti seizure activity and they have not, as of yet, exhibited toxicity at therapeutically relevant doses. As is normal for agents that target neurological disorders, these agents have elicited minor levels of neurotoxicity at high doses, but there appears to exist a reasonable therapeutic index. Additionally, the activity of these agents, specifically fluoro felbamate **12** and fluoro monocarbamate felbamate **13**, correlates well with the activity of the unfluorinated parent agents, felbamate **1** and monocarbamate felbamate **2**, respectively. The evaluation of Cyclic-MCF **22** and Cyclic-Felbamate **21** also demonstrated these agents to be effective in the attenuation of seizures.

Conclusion

Given the success of the evaluation of fluoro felbamate **12**, fluoro monocarbamate felbamate **13**, fluoro oxazinane-dione **16**, Cyclic-MCF **22** and Cyclic-

36

Felbamate **21** this panel of agents represents a new class of neuro-active entities that is designed to preclude the formation of putative toxic species that may be associated with the occurrence of adverse reactions observed with the use of felbamate. Taken as a whole, this proposed panel of agents addresses the presumed relevant metabolic

5   processes, namely metabolism to atropaldehyde and metabolism by certain members of the cytochrome P450 metabolic family.

Example 4

The Hippocampal Kindling Model

10   The hippocampal kindling model can be used to evaluate a compound's ability to affect both the expression and acquisition of focal seizures. The hippocampal kindling paradigm as described by Lothman and Williamson (Lothman, 1994) allows the temporal effects of a drug to be evaluated in a single animal. This procedure requires the surgical placement of bipolar electrodes in the ventral hippocampus of

15   adult male Sprague-Dawley rats. Stage five behavioral seizures are produced by using a stimulus consisting of a 50 Hz, 10 s train of 1 ms biphasic 200 uA pulses delivered every 30 min for 6 hours (12 stimuli per day) on alternating days for a total of 60 stimulations (five stimulus days). Prior to evaluating a candidate's anticonvulsant activity, a drug free control period consisting of supramaximal stimulations are

20   recorded to verify the stability of a stage five generalized seizure.

A single dose of the candidate compound is then administered intraperitoneally (i.p.), 15 min following the last control stimulation. The anticonvulsant activity of the drug is assessed every 30 min for three to four hours starting 15 min after administering the test material. After each stimulation, individual

25   Racine seizure scores and after discharge durations are recorded. Rats are used again in drug trials after four to five drug- and stimulus-free days.

In the kindling acquisition study, drugs are tested for their ability to prevent the development of the kindled state in electrode implanted rats. The candidate

compound is administered during the kindling procedure and at a predetermined time prior to the electrical stimulus. The dosing interval and the dose of the drug are based on the compound's activity observed in the acute seizure expression studies. Results from drug-treated animals are compared to those of saline-treated rats.

5   This treatment is repeated on stimulus days two, three, four, and five. After a stimulus-free interval of one week, the effect of prior drug treatment on kindling acquisition is assessed by challenging the animal with the kindling stimulus protocol. The standardized kindling protocol is then carried out with the behavioral seizure score and after discharge duration recorded for each rat during three 'retest days'. Saline

10   treated rats are fully kindled at the first stimulation following the one week stimulus-free period. An active compound would be expected to lower behavioral scores and after discharge duration compared to saline control rats. The suppression or lengthening of the delay in the acquisition of the kindled response may indicate that the candidate compound can act to prevent the development of seizures. Such compounds could be

15   termed 'antiepileptogenetic'.

Results

        The kindled results for fluoro felbamate **12** are presented in Table 7. At a dose of 100mg/kg a significant drop in seizure score was observed along with a

20   corresponding decrease in after discharge duration.

Table 7. Hippocampal Kindled Rats

Solvent: MC (M&P, SB)   Route: i.p.

Dose: 25 mg/kg	fluoro felbamate	.
Time (min)	Seizure Score ± S.E.M.	After discharge Duration (sec) ± S.E.M
Control	4.71 ± 0.18	73.14 ± 4.61
15	4.86 ± 0.14	77.29 ± 4.91
45	4.57 ± 0.20	71.43 ± 5.50
75	4.00 ± 0.69	64.43 ± 11.19
105	4.57 ± 0.20	70.29 ± 4.85
135	4.43 ± 0.57	53.86 ± 9.33
165	4.71 ± 0.18	59.29 ± 3.28*
195	3.86 ± 0.67	54.00 ± 9.62
225	4.00 ± 0.69	53.29 ± 9.03
255	4.86 ± 0.14	64.00 ± 3.42
Dose: 50 mg/kg		
Control	5.00 ± 0.00	83.71 ± 6.97
15	3.86 ± 0.70	67.14 ± 12.39
45	2.86 ± 0.83*	68.57 ± 20.14
75	3.14 ± 0.83*	63.00 ± 17.45
105	3.43 ± 0.90	60.86 ± 14.93
135	3.71 ± 0.64*	65.00 ± 13.10
165	2.71 ± 0.97*	43.14 ± 14.67*
195	3.14 ± 0.83	52.86 ± 14.59
225	3.00 ± 0.87*	39.86 ± 10.98*
255	2.57 ± 0.72*	33.29 ± 11.76*

Table 7. Hippocampal Kindled Rats (continued)

Solvent: MC (M&P, SB)   Route: i.p.

Dose: 100 mg/kg		
Control	5.00 ± 0.00	76.00 ± 5.03
15	1.75 ± 0.73*	40.75 ± 15.74
45	1.50 ± 0.57*	29.00 ± 10.86*
75	1.88 ± 0.67*	38.63 ± 12.58*
105	2.38 ± 0.65*	53.38 ± 12.59
135	2.00 ± 0.76*	33.63 ± 12.88*
165	2.75 ± 0.65*	43.38 ± 12.79*
195	2.25 ± 0.70*	45.25 ± 13.33*
225	2.50 ± 0.73*	47.38 ± 14.80
255	2.50 ± 0.65*	45.38 ± 13.92

* Significantly different from control.

Dose Responses

Dose (mg/kg)	Number Protected / Number Tested	Seizure Score ± S.E.M.	After discharge Duration (sec) ± S.E.M.
25	0/7	4.57 ± 0.20	71.43 ± 5.50
50	3/7	2.86 ± 0.83*	68.57 ± 20.14
100	7/8 [a]	1.50 ± 0.57*	29.00 ± 10.86*

[a] 2/8 toxic

* Significantly different from control.